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[31-4]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

No. 4, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
R. W. LEE-JONES,
Care of SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [1281]

TO LET.

SUITE OF WELL FURNISHED ROOMS,
in Robinson Road Level, with or without
bath in English Private House.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1915. [1282]

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from
1st January, 1916
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap.
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road.
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1084]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply—
LIVESTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [146]

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's
Building, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
flats specially designed to accommodate three
bedrooms at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed
House with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Building,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1915. [1177]

THE NEW SHIPPING ORDERS.

There seems good reason for the belief that for the present at any rate, licenses for regular shipping services, between foreign ports, will be granted very freely—says *The Times*. Only extreme urgency would justify the refusal of licenses for established lines, but there may be ships at present employed abroad which are not entitled to the same respect. For instance, vessels which might be employed in inter-foreign trade because they seemed to be less likely of their being requisitioned than in trade with this country would presumably be the first to be affected by the Order, while any new services which owners might think fit to be established are certain to be scrutinized closely. As to the other Order, vessels have already been requisitioned for the carriage of food stuffs, and the further powers, no doubt, are desired in view of the prospect of larger operations.

P. AND O. TAX FREE DIVIDEND.
The P. & O. dividend statement follows the line of the directors' statement last April. They then, in announcing an interim dividend of 5 per cent., expressed the belief that the shareholders would prefer the dividend of 10 per cent., which had been paid for some years, in two instalments of 5 per cent., instead of in the form of an interim of 3 1/2 per cent. and a final of 6 1/2 per cent., the previous method of distribution. The final 5 per cent. is now declared, together with a bonus of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, as for the past two years. But as this year's dividend and bonus are paid tax free, whereas the P. & O. dividends had lately been paid less tax, the total distribution is considerably better. For this change—says *The Times*—the shareholders have to thank the fusion last autumn with the British India Company, whose dividends had been paid tax free and whose promoters were given P. & O. stock on the basis of a 15 per cent. distribution.

OLD-DRIVEN AUSTRALIAN LINER.

At the invitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Newton Moore, the Agent-General for West Australia, a number of guests inspected the motorship *Kangaroo*, in the West India Docks.

The *Kangaroo*, which has been acquired for service between Great Britain and Australia, is 358 ft. long overall, with a breadth of 50 ft., and a gross tonnage of 4,348. Built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff under the supervision of Sir J. H. Biles, she is fitted with two sets of four-cylinder six-cylinder Diesel engines by the Birmeston and Wain (Diesel System) Oil Engine Company, of Glasgow, which together develop 2,250 h.p., and give her a speed of about 11 knots. The auxiliary machinery is worked by electricity, generated by means of separate oil engines, but there is an oil-fired steam boiler for heating purposes.

The vessel carries over 800 tons of oil-fuel in her double bottom. Accommodation is provided for about 16 first-class passengers in state rooms, mostly on the upper deck.

GERMAN PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM JAPAN.

ARRIVAL IN CHINA.

There is reason to believe that four of the five prisoners who escaped from Fukuoka have already arrived in China and are beyond the reach of the Japanese authorities.

Since the occurrence of the Fukuoka incident the War Office seems to have instituted inquiries as to the manner in which the control of the prisoners of war is enforced at the different camps. It has been ascertained as a result that such a lax system as that which prevailed at Fukuoka is fortunately an exception and that much stricter discipline is enforced in all the other camps. In the Osaka camp, for instance, the roll-call is gone through twice a day, in the morning and evening. It is not the mere calling out of names outside the room, as was done at Fukuoka, but the men are placed in the yard in rows and the roll-call is carried out in real military fashion.

The Japanese authorities, with commendable thoroughness and attention to detail, have carried out investigations as to the exact trains the escaped German prisoners took in their flight, the places where they dined, and so forth. They have published the result of their investigations, and we avail ourselves of the following extract, says *The Japan Chronicle*.

No. 1.—Lieutenant Kempe left the Fukuoka camp early on the morning of November 13th—seven days before the camp authorities became aware of the absence of some prisoners—and took the first train from Hakata for Shimonoeki. Arriving at the latter place at 3.15 he leisurely breakfasted at the Sanyo Hotel, where he remained till 2.20, representing himself as a Swede on a business visit to Japan. The German prisoner then took an I.G.R. launch to Moji and boarded the N.Y.K. steamer *Fuwa Maru*, which took him to Shanghai without any mishap.

No. 2.—On November 16th Commander Sachse followed, encouraged, no doubt by the success of his predecessor. The first part of his itinerary was the same as that of Lieutenant Kempe, that is, the departure from Hakata by the first train and breakfast at the Sanyo Hotel at Shimonoeki. At Shimonoeki he bought a ticket to Mukden and took passage for Fusan by the *Iki Maru*, and thence to Peking over the railway.

No. 3.—The third prisoner to run away was Lieutenant Kolbert. This man also chose the early morning train for his departure from Hakata on the 17th ult., presumably to save trouble to his friends who might be anxious to see him off. Arriving at Shimonoeki he visited a restaurant, where he regaled himself with beer, took the boat to Korea and thence reached Peking by train without any molestation on the way.

The fourth man, Lieutenant Teuren, also safely found his way to Peking like his predecessors over the beaten tracks of Korea and Manchuria. The journey of the fifth man, Lieutenant Modde, was more eventful than the others, as it was cut short in Korea and he was brought back to his old camp at Fukuoka.

BROOKLANDS SELANGOR RUBBER CO. (LTD.)

A "GROSSLY UNFAIR" TAX.

At the 5th Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company at Cannon-street Hotel, Mr. B. G. Money, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the result of the year's working must, he thought, be regarded as very satisfactory, especially when they took into account the considerable proportion of their cultivated area which had not yet commenced giving them any return, and the further large area which was as yet giving them a small return as compared with what they might ultimately expect. They were in a position now to carry out extensions at a very moderate cost, and the effect of this policy would be further to reduce the share capital cost per acre, with the ultimate result of placing the company in a very sound position and increasing substantially its dividend-paying capacity. They recommended the payment of a final dividend of 5 per cent., making a total of 9 per cent. for the year.

Not the least important question which the board had had to consider was the proposed new tax on all increased profits derived from business of any kind. The tax would affect in varying degree many of the rubber companies, more especially those now commencing to make profits, which, in the ordinary course of events, should steadily increase as the young rubber came into bearing. The new tax was not merely a tax on war profits, but was a charge on businesses of practically any and every description. It was to be levied irrespective of whether the business had derived any of its profits directly or indirectly by the conditions brought about by the war. That it would be greatly and generally unjust in its incidence was already very apparent. It was proposed to set up a tribunal to deal with the cases of businesses such as theirs, where the proprietors had years ago invested their money and had to go without any return on their capital pending the development of the properties. He believed it was proposed to allow a certain rate of interest on the invested capital before computing the so-called excess profits.

FINANCIAL BURDEN ON YOUNG COMPANIES.
Whatever the rate of interest was it did not sit away with the fact that the young companies would, in most cases, have to pay while the older ones would, in most cases, be called upon to contribute little or nothing. It would be difficult to imagine anything more grossly unfair. While they all recognized that the financial burden imposed by the war had to be met, and were cheerfully prepared to face the sacrifices necessary to enable the country to see the war through, he thought they had the right to protest strongly against methods of raising revenue which were as senselessly discriminating as they were unjust, and, in his opinion, unnecessary and mischievous. He felt sure that the same amount of revenue might have been raised with less difficulty and expense, and without the perpetration of such injustice, by other methods. He was convinced that the tax in its operation would very soon kill itself, for to him it seemed inevitable that a measure which would paralyze and paralyse industry, and discourage enterprise, could endure anything but a short and inglorious career, especially at a time when the situation demanded more than it ever did that every-thing should be done to encourage and promote the nation's productivity and commerce. The present was not the time to set about killing the goose that laid the golden egg. He believed they might look forward with confidence to the abolition very soon of the tax, and that whether or not it was the intention of the Government that it should be of a temporary nature. In conclusion he endorsed the opinion expressed by Mr. L. F. W. Davidson, one of the directors, in a letter to him that it would be advantageous both to the Debenture-holders and to the company to convert the Debentures into Ordinary shares.

Mr. John Gibson seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

GERMANY'S RUSTING MERCHANT FLEET.

4,000,000 TONS IDLE.

Preiding at the annual meeting at the London Maritime Investment Company, Sir Owen Phillips (the chairman of the company and a great shipowner), in moving the adoption of the report, said: "The outlook for British shipping is favourable, and the company's revenue prospects for the coming year are good. I was interested to read a report of a recent meeting of the Hamburg Association of Shipowners, at which Herr Ballin, who is by far the largest shipowner in Germany, was the principal speaker. It is instructive to note that such an experienced shipowner as Herr Ballin frankly admitted that the German fleet is unable to give battle to the British Grand Fleet; but, after admitting this, he went on to say that he felt confident the German fleet would acquire itself brilliantly if only the British fleet gave it a chance." (Loud laughter.)

Herr Ballin has now probably few illusions about the naval aspect of the war and the inability of the German so-called High Sea Fleet to sail on the high seas or to protect any of the Hamburg-American steamers in any part of the world.

"At the outbreak of the war the German mercantile marine consisted of 5,459,000 tons, as compared with 10,255,766 tons owned by Great Britain. Of the German tonnage 230,000 tons have been captured by the British Navy, and 38,000 tons have been captured by our Allies, 117,000 tons sunk, and 397,000 tons interned in ports of the British Empire; while the remainder, namely, about 4,627,000 tons of German shipping have (with the exception of an insignificant number of steamers running in the Baltic, for more than a year been rusting in German and neutral harbours." (Cheers.)

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A LEGAL ISSUE.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

The New York *Tribune*, which is one of our staunchest friends, animadverts upon what it calls the "common error disclosed in British comment upon the American Note." The error is that England should think that because she is fighting for civilization, which is America's battle too, the United States is unreasonable in hampering her by insisting upon technical legal rights. The *Tribune* writes:—

Let us be perfectly frank. The vast majority of Americans have no appreciation of the meaning of the present conflict. Beyond the Alleghenies the war is far less important than on the Atlantic seaboard. Let the British realize their own state of almost universal ignorance and bewilderment when their own nation was going to war, and they will perhaps grasp, in some measure, the feelings of Americans in the Central and Western States.

The United States is officially, and in the mind of the majority of its citizens, neutral. It will not favour British interests at the expense of Germany; it will not deliberately help Great Britain to blockade Germany; it will not forgo its legal rights for the British benefit, because, as a nation and as a people, Americans do not accept the view that either British or German success is desirable for America—or dangerous. If President Wilson had been a leader, if he had been a forceful and determined statesman, this country would have followed him to any length immediately after the Lusitania massacre. But, apart from that time, there has been no considerable sentiment in favour of any action which would enliven the United States in the general world-war.

Many Americans bitterly regret this fact, but their regret does not change the fact, and the fact is for the British statesmanship to face. If the British will recognize that, they will save themselves much better disillusionment. There is no sympathy for the Allied cause in this country which will compel or influence the President to deal gently with the British.

The *Tribune's* views are well worth notice. I believe—says *The Times* correspondent in Washington—they are exaggerated. They are, for one thing, too political. They do not take account of the simple human horror which the atrocities of the Germans and their allies have created in the hearts of most Americans, or of the resentment which the activity of German agents is gradually evoking against Teutonic methods in general. They also ignore Belgium and France. But regarding the main issue they are indubitably correct. In spite of growing restiveness in thoughtful circles the people, as a whole, are behind the President's conception of meticulous neutrality. Whether this will be true a year hence does not concern the present controversy.

CAUSTIC DUTCH COMMENT ON AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

In the course of a leading article dealing with the American Note, the *Nieuwe van den Dey* says England wants to conquer Germany, and therefore wants an economical war.

The existing rules regarding blockades and war contraband did not fit in with this policy, and therefore England modified these regulations to suit her own wishes. It must, however, be fully recognised that in doing so she has respected as much as possible the interests of neutral States.

The article expresses the opinion that the American Government is pretending to invoke the rights of neutrals when, as a matter of fact, it is only considering American commercial interests.

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report, dated 15th December, say:—

"There is hardly anything to chronicle again this fortnight, the market continuing in precisely the same stagnant state as previously reported. There is not much in the nature of bargained stocks; but what remains with dealers represents top-most values, showing on today's market a clean loss of \$12 on an average. This accounts for the uncommonly slow nature of clearances, and, unless a substantial portion of these high-priced bargains finds movement, it would be difficult to expect fresh business of any magnitude.

Barring isolated sales of two or three running quantities, business has been at an absolute standstill and the market has had the regular appearance of a holiday.

Total sales 600 bales. Groceries—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 65,000 bales.

ARRIVALS.—The Extra str. *Penang Maru* from Bombay has brought in 2,100 bales for Hongkong, and 3,100 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, coast ports, etc., all.

SHANGHAI.—Reports an active market with fortnight sales approaching 8,000 bales.

JAPANESE YARN.—A somewhat erratic market. Sales as follows:—300 bales Yellow Jess, No. 20, at \$127 to \$129; 100 bales Setau, No. 20, at \$134.

RAW COTTON.—Bengal, no stock. Chinese 150 bales have been sold at \$32 per picul. Quotation—Bengal at \$32 to \$32 1/2; Chinese at \$32 to \$33 per picul.

The appointment of Miss Pressley-Smith to a secretarial post at the British Legation at Christiania has aroused great interest. Miss Smith, who is the first woman to be appointed to a definite diplomatic position, was a prominent worker in the cause of women's suffrage, Norway, amongst other smaller European nations, has led the way in the cause of female suffrage, and it is interesting to recollect that our Foreign Secretary is a pronounced Suffragist.

TURKISH SNIPER WHO "PLAYED THE GAME."

VIVID STORY BY A WOUNDED SUBALTERN.

A dramatic encounter between a Turkish sniper and his victim, a subaltern in a Midland regiment, is described in a letter which the latter has written to his sister from a hospital at Alexandria:—

"I was sent by my company commander at 3 a.m. to bring in six men just over the parapet, or top, of our trench. The six men were only fifteen yards away from us, and the Turks seventy yards. Our barbed wire was twenty yards in front, and the Turks forty-five from us.

"It was a pitch-dark night—no moon—rain—foggy—muddy, etc. I had to get the men back and place four others in the same place to listen with their heads to the earth for two hours if they heard the Turks trying to dig nearer us, with the final object of 'bombing' us out of our trench as dawn.

"I met one of our wounded corporals—hit right through the abdomen—poor man! He died on hospital ship; also one other man, hit, with part of his back right off—horrible sight! Should I tell you all this?

"WHO GOES THERE?"

"As I was headgearing the corporal up I heard another man shout. All on my own with men under me I couldn't see, and didn't know my way—where north or south was, etc. I told the men to stop where they were, and that I would try to find a way out; a minute later a voice said 'Halt! Who goes there?' I said 'Friend! Again I was asked, 'Who are you?'"

"I said 'W—patrol and covering party; I am in charge. And who are you?' No answer. I said, 'Speak up, or I'll shoot.'"

"I shot three shots with my revolver. Apparently they hit no one, as two minutes afterwards, as I tried to locate where the voice came from, and approached as near as possible, I was myself hit right through the left thigh.

"I sat down, looked round me, then got my breath, crawled back to the trench, and got some field-dressing off a man. They put it on me, and carried me back.

PLAYING THE GAME.

"On my way back I saw a face in the bushes staring at me. It was the Turk who shot me. It was so surprised he did not shoot again. But he saw I was being carried wounded. He 'played the game' in not shooting again. And I think a case like that is worth mentioning. A German would have cut one to pieces! The Unspeakable Turks prove to be better than they are thought of. *—The Mail Gazette.*

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MANNING OF POSTS.

- 1.—December 18th—Centre Section M. G. Co.—Fall in at Headquarters at 1.45 p.m.
December 19th—Bulchers Section and Scouts Company. Fall in at Headquarters at 2.30 p.m.
Dress, Arms and Accoutrements.—Khaki drill jacket and shorts, puttees, helmet, rifle, sidearms, bandolier, belt, haversack (with food), water-bottle (filled), greatcoat (rolled), mess tin and 150 rounds ball ammunition.

PARADES.

- 7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—Morse flag practice at Headquarters.
- 5.15 p.m. Recruits of Right Section M. G. Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters.
- 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad drill and Musketry exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Faith.

REMAINDER, nil.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty until morning of 20th inst.—No. 1 Section Art. Barty. and Left Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees.
On duty to-night: Scouts Company.
Officer on duty: Capt. Hutchison.
On duty to-morrow: Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennet.
Orderly Sergeant until morning of 20th inst.—Corpl. A. A. Bolton.
G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, ETC.

Thursday, Dec. 16th—Recruits of 3rd and 4th Platoons No. 1 Company, and of No. 3 Company, 5.30 p.m.

Friday, Dec. 17th—Band Practice.
Saturday, Dec. 18th—N. C. Officers' Dinner, 8 p.m. sharp.

Sunday, Dec. 19th—Details for Musketry Course, Blake Pier 9 a.m.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The members of No. 3 Company have offered to take over the Patrol Duties of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on December 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

The necessary arrangements will be made between the warning Officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies and Inspector Mow Fung.

Reciprocal arrangements will be made in connection with the Chinese New Year holidays.

JOINED.

No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company—D. N. O. de Cunha.
No. 3 Company—Chan Hing, Choy Wa Hing, Lau Sheek Wai, Wong Tat Chuen, Yip Chue Leung.

Band—B. M. Castro, E. J. Lopes, C. S. Franco.
Ambulance—Lau Chung To, Lam Ho Chi, Lau Hung Chun, Yung Shu Ki, So Sing Woon, So Sun, Chiu Tsun Ki.
F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, December 8th.
THE ASSASSIN RISING.

It cannot be denied that some uneasiness was felt in the capital on Sunday night when it was learned that a rising had been attempted in Shanghai, and, though there was little fear that the authorities would not be able to retain control of the situation, doubts were expressed as to the views which might be taken of the incident by the Powers. Visions of Japanese warships speeding to Shanghai in order to maintain the peace of the Orient or protect foreign interests were conjured up in many minds, and nice questions of international law were being discussed, but fortunately there was no occasion for indulging in fears or worrying about the problems indicated. Peking remained unexcited, and seemed to devote more attention to the very dull election proceedings then pending in the old House of Parliament.

THE MONARCHY.

Evidence is not lacking that the monarchical programme is still being carried out with that regard for detail which the Chinese love. Ceremonies, music, seals, flags, etiquette and the hundred and one external requirements for the proper performance of the enthronement of Yuan Shih Kai are receiving attention, and there seems little reason to doubt that before two more months have passed over our heads the people will be celebrating the ascension of the dragon throne by the Great President.

The elections which give this transformation its apparent sanction are practically completed. On Sunday the Manchus, Mongolians, Tibetans and other "outsiders" recorded through their chosen representatives their votes in favour of a monarchy, and next day I found one of a party of foreigners, who watched the proceedings in the old House of Parliament, when the Meritorious Persons and the Scholars exercised the privilege of the franchise. There was little to hold the attention, and one soon tired of watching men enter the hall, write something on a card, walk to the table, and drop it into a box, afterwards retiring with a green card in their hands. Of course, there were plenty of soldiers in evidence—at the entrance, in the hall, in the galleries, and even on the City Wall overlooking the building. Not even the polite invitation received from the Foreign Office would induce me to attend next day to watch the counting of the votes. Still, everything went well, as it has done since the inauguration of the referendum.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

A group of American capitalists operating through the firm of Messrs. Anderson Meyer and Company has come here in the hope of doing big business. I am told that they have secured an important contract for the lighting of Hankow, and are trying to take over the rights granted to Messrs. Samson & Co. in September of last year, but it may be doubted if the Chinese Government will assign these to an American concern without regard to British interests. Of course, now is the time for the American capitalists to do things in China, but it seems to me that they can secure big contracts without trespassing upon those pledged to other nationals.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The two new roadways which have been tunnelled through the wall at the Chien Men were opened to traffic this week, and the improvement is very much appreciated, contributing as it does to the removal of the congestion which formerly characterised the traffic at the old gate. Two stone lions of the Sung Dynasty have been placed at the entrance to the new arches which ornament and dignify this interesting locality.

MONGOLIAN AFFAIRS.

The dissatisfaction felt by the Living Buddha has now been overcome, and he will proceed to Peking very soon to see the President. This disproves the report that the Hutuktu was planning other schemes. I hear that the Chinese soldiers administered a crushing defeat to a band of Mongolian robbers, and among other things, secured documents, which indicate the origin of the supplies of rifles and munitions.

BRITISH BAZAAR.

The British ladies who have been hard at work during the last two months in knitting socks for soldiers, and other "sister Susie" occupations, have completed arrangements for a Bazaar and children's Military Pageant under the British Legation on December 14th. It is expected that the Queen Alexandra Fund will benefit substantially as a result.

THE BOOM IN SHARES IN JAPAN.

MILLIONAIRES IN THE MAKING.

The great boom in shares has naturally made the gossip-mongers busy speculating as to who are the most successful operators in the market. According to Japanese journals, Mr. Kanda Raizo, of Tokyo, is popularly credited with being the most successful man so far both in Tokyo and Osaka. During the last few months he is said to have cleared a profit of a million yen and is still going very strong, believing that the boom is but beginning. Second on the list comes Mr. Yano Saburo, of Osaka, with a cool half-million; and the third, Mr. Ito Yojiro, of Tokyo, with ¥300,000. As to the smaller fry, with clearings of ¥100,000 or less, they are said to be too numerous to mention.

OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

A CHANCE MEETING WITH COHEN AT THE PICCADILLY.

The case was resumed at the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, in which Edmund Walter Hickrath, aged 31, described as a merchant, of England, Ethel Rearden, aged 37, of New York; and Madame Emilie Declaire, of France; are charged with importing 707 lbs. of opium into the Colony by the *Mishima Maru*. There was a second charge against the defendants of being in possession of opium without a permit from the Superintendent of Police.

The first defendant, Hickrath, continued his evidence. In answer to Mr. King (Assistant-Superintendent of Police) he said that the request to get "the other box" (the fourth) was general. He was not asked directly to get the box.

Mr. King said the case for the prosecution was that Hickrath was trying to save what he could of the eight trunks. The police already had their fingers on four, but the second four were not secured until the next day.

Mr. King—You know the witness Horne—Yes.

Did you engage him in London as your valet—He was my valet.

How long and up to what time?—From November last year to some time in September.

Did you give him any trunks to take to Shanghai?—I did not. He was out of my employment. I returned from America on the 6th September and I discharged him a week afterwards.

Is it true that, as Horne says, you were present when the trunks were labelled in the day?—It is not true.

Can you explain why Horne should have given the same name as yours in Shanghai?—I don't know; I suppose he gave it as a reference. When I discharged him I did not have to discharge him for any fault, but I told him that owing to the war I could no longer keep him. I also told him I was going to the East on business. I know nothing about any trunks.

Horne came on board the *Mishima Maru* when she arrived—Yes. I was very much surprised to see him, and asked him what he was doing out here. He said he had been in trouble in Shanghai, and had been using my name.

Witness admitted that he asked Sergeant Pinnett if he could send a cable to London. He gave it to his ex-servant (Horne), and paid for it. The cable was to his own firm in England and was a request for £500.

How much money did you give him that morning?—I did not give him any money except for the cable.

Well, how much did you give him for the cable?—I think I gave him three £5 notes and some French money. The cable was 27 words.

That would work out at about 10/- a word—rather expensive was it not?—There are some places where the charge is about 10/- per word. I did not know the price from Hongkong.

Did Horne return the change?—Yes, he brought me back about £13 and the French money.

Defendant asserted that he had received no letter through the Police from Shanghai. Mr. King—Do you know Sydney Cohen?

No.

Mrs. Rearden, the second defendant, then went into the witness-box. She stated that the third defendant came to her as a friend. Madame Declaire was visiting her in the country and witness asked her if she would care to come with her, as she did not care to travel alone. They were travelling round the world, and had tickets for the tour. Witness was living at Farnham, in England, when the third defendant was visiting her. Witness had known Hickrath for six or seven years. She saw him in June of this year, and again in September, in town. Witness informed the first defendant that she intended taking a trip out to the East, and he replied that he might also be going out in connection with his rough diamond business, and it would be nice if they could go out together. She met the man Cohen about three years ago, but saw him seldom. She had seen him in restaurants in London. He was merely an acquaintance.

About the day she went to the steamship Company about her tickets, she met Cohen by chance while waiting for a friend in the lounge of the Piccadilly Hotel. She was full of enthusiasm about her forthcoming trip to the East, and mentioned it to him. In the course of conversation he said he might be coming out to the East in the winter with boxes of cinema films. He said "As you are going out East I want you to do me a favour. Will you take out to Yokohama some boxes of cinema films?" She asked him why, and he said that freight and insurance were very high, and the expenditure would be avoided if she took the boxes out as her personal belongings. Witness agreed to take them out.

Mr. Jenkin (for the defence)—Did he communicate with you again before you got on to the boat?—No.

Have you seen him since?—No, I have not.

Defendant further said she heard nothing more about the boxes until their arrival in Hongkong, when the steward told her that there were four other boxes in her name in the baggage-room.

The case was adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

JAPAN'S OUTPUT OF COAL.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

According to official returns the output of coal in Japan from January up to the end of October last amounted to 6,700,000 tons, of which 1,012,500 tons have been exported abroad, 3,900,000 tons distributed to various parts of the country, 200,000 tons supplied to foreign ships and 970,000 tons to Japanese vessels.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

LADIES' DAY.

The results of the Rowing and Yachting contests at the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club on Saturday were as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

(1)—Kathleen Miss Iris May.
(2)—Colleen Mrs. Pollock.

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

(1)—Ailsa Mrs. Arthur.
(2)—Daphne Miss Del Pan.

HELVETIA HAYS AND GAIL CLASSES.

(1)—Alice Miss Wilkinson.
(2)—Thecla Miss Robertson.

DOUBLES SCULLS.

(1)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(2)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(3)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(4)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(5)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(6)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(7)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(8)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(9)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(10)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(11)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(12)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(13)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(14)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(15)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(16)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(17)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(18)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(19)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(20)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(21)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(22)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(23)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(24)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(25)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(26)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(27)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(28)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(29)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(30)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(31)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(32)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(33)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(34)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(35)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(36)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(37)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(38)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(39)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(40)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(41)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(42)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(43)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(44)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(45)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(46)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(47)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(48)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(49)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(50)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(51)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(52)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(53)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(54)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(55)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(56)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(57)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(58)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(59)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(60)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(61)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(62)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(63)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(64)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(65)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(66)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(67)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(68)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(69)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(70)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(71)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(72)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(73)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(74)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(75)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

(76)—Miss Lammet (Bow)
Miss Denison (Stroke)

(77)—Capt. Ferriham (Bow)
Mrs. Wilkinson (Stroke)

(78)—Mrs. Arthur (Bow)
Capt. Thomson (Stroke)

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 15th December state:—

Our last report was issued on the 10th instant, and in the interval the demand for shipping shares has been maintained, with a strong demand for forward delivery at the equivalent of current quotations. The market for investment stocks has been quiet. Standard Tin closes at 216½ for cash, and 216½ for 3 months. Plantation Rubber is 3/6½ for cash, with a good demand at 3/4 for the first 6 months of next year. Bay Silver is to-day wired from London at 26 11/100, and the closing rates of exchange are on London 1/11 1/16 T.T. Shanghai 74 1/2 T.T. and Singapore 82 1/2 T.T. The Bank's buying rate on Shanghai for 3ds. bills remains at 75½. BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been a quiet market, and are now on offer at \$300.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been placed at \$300, and at which rates more shares can probably be obtained. Cantons have a nominal quotation of \$425, and North China are required for at the improved rate of 17½, with no shares on offer. Yangtze close with a nominal quotation of \$380, and at which rate probably shares could be obtained. FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires have been placed at \$152, and Hongkong remain on offer at \$415 without leading to business.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have again been the medium of considerable business, and now close with buyers at \$92, and corresponding rates for forward delivery. Indo-China have also been largely dealt in, and close with probable buyers at \$157 for cash, with a good demand for forward shares. Steamboats are required for at \$20, and Star Ferries are unchanged with a nominal quotation of \$37½.

OILS.—Shells have a nominal quotation of 35/- and Langkats have buyers in the North at 36/-, and Ural Caspians are on offer at 36/- with no business to report.

MINING.—Kailans for the present are neglected, and again close with a nominal quotation of 30/-. Rauls have been placed at \$335, and Tronohs are required for at 26/- with no shares on offer at the rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been sold at \$128, and new close with buyers at \$127½, with no shares on offer. Luzons remain unchanged with a nominal quotation of \$36½.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at \$84, with more shares wanted at this rate. Kowloon Wharves have again been sold at \$77, and are now required for at \$77½. New Engineering remain in demand at 7s. 6d. and Shanghai Docks at 1 Hongkong Wharves close with a nominal quotation of 7s. 6d. and 7s. 9d. respectively.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are unchanged with a nominal quotation of \$103½, and Central Estates are quiet, with probable sellers at \$102. Hongkong Hotels have a nominal quotation of \$100, and Kowloon Lands again close at last week's figures, viz., \$40 nominal. Humphreys remain in demand at \$61, with no shares offering at the rate, and West Point remain in request at \$70½, with no business to report.

COTTON MILLS.—The market in Shanghai remains neglected, and the following are the latest rates received, viz., Ewas 7s. 16d. nominal, Internationals 7s. 7d. nominal, Kung Yik 7s. 15d. nominal, Lao-Kung Mows 7s. 7d. nominal, Shanghai Cottons 7s. 8d. nominal, Soy Chee 7s. 4d. nominal, and Yangtze 7s. 6d. nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are wanted at \$10, Green Islands at \$9½, Tramways at \$5.20, Peak Trams (old) at \$10, and new issue at 85 cents. China Providents are on offer at \$9.80, Dairy Farms at \$20, Ropes at \$34, Waterbats at \$16, and Powells at \$6. The following have a nominal quotation, viz., China Light and Powers \$4.80, Electrics \$4½, Ices \$100, and Laundries \$32.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Campagne de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient report:—

MARKET.—We have no change to report in our market. The demand from Hongkong and Singapore is still active, but slightly inferior to the quantities of paddy coming from the interior, so the prices are practically the same.

In some parts of Cochinchina the natives have started the harvest of new paddy.

To our knowledge no important business has been done up to the present for new season rice 1915/1916.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up till the 15th November is 995,912 tons against 1,151,655 tons in 1914.

We quote to-day:—White rice No. 2 sifed Japan quality, Hongkong, \$4.75 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for December shipment.

Mr. H. E. STEVENS seconded. Mr. BLACKBURN thereupon proposed the adoption of Scheme 2 without the additional fencing, which would give them six courts instead of three at practically the same estimated cost.

Dr. FORSYTH, speaking for the cricket section of the Club, said that section would have under consideration the advisability of taking away the race-track, which would make their cricket ground the finest in the Colony. The tennis section was a very important sub-section of the Club, and the Club began as a Cricket Club, and all the money should not be spent on the tennis section.

Mr. Blackburn's amendment was put, and 14 voted for and 14 against it. The voting was the same for the other proposition, which was ultimately carried by the Chairman's vote.

The meeting also passed a resolution providing that all dues from members must be paid before the 20th of the month following that in which they were incurred.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE Nos. 1741, 1742.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW STOCK OF CHRISTMAS GOODS LATEST NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY

FANCY BOXES OF
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.CHRISTMAS
PUDDINGS, CAKES, MINCE MEAT.

CRACKERS AND COSAQUES.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

PULLED FIGS. NUTS. MUSCATELS.

CURRANTS. RAISINS. SULTANAS.

YORK HAMS-STILTONS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
TOYS, GAMES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

WILLEM HEYBLOM

IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANT.

3. QUEEN'S BUILDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE OF 130 DUTCH AND SEVERAL

ENGLISH AND SWISS MANUFACTURERS.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

PHONE: 1687.

PHONE: 1687.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1915.

[1770]

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

TELEPHONE 407.

A FEW OF OUR LEADING LINES FOR CHRISTMAS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

A Rich Fruit Cake Encrusted with Almond Paste, Iced and Prettily Decorated.

DUNDEE CAKES FROM \$2.00 EACH.

(SCOT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.
No. 3, PEAK ROAD.

Apply to—
Dr. JORDAN,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1293]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL,
ORGAN

RECITAL.

MONDAY, DEC. 20th,

AT 5.30 P.M.

Vocalist: Mr. G. PRITZIPOS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1273]

WANTED.

COMPRADORE, for Canton, knowledge
of Import and Export Business.
Apply by letter to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1290]

WANTED.

HARBOUR ENGINEER, British, copy
references and application in own hand
writing, stating age and salary required.
Apply to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1291]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN requires employment in Office.
Good banking experience.
Write—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1275]

WANTED.

IN Solitors' Office, a SHORTHAND
WRITER. No objection to nationality
and sex. Apply, stating particulars and salary
required, to—

"LEX,"
Care of P.O. Box 64, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1273]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two
Children at the Peak. Apply by letter
enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1915. [1184]



WANTED.

APPLICATIONS, which should be
addressed to the Director of Educa-
tion are invited for the VACANT post of
CHINESE TRANSLATOR in the Supreme
Court.
The salary of the post is \$1,220 a year
rising to \$2,400.
Candidates must have a first rate knowl-
edge of English and Chinese. A good knowl-
edge of a 2nd and 3rd Chinese Dialect besides
Cantonese is also desirable.
N. G. NOLAN,
Chief Interpreter,
Supreme Court.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1284]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
DEMONSTRATOR IN ENGINEERING.

THE Services of a DEMONSTRATOR in
ENGINEERING in the University
of Hongkong are required. Preference will
be given to a graduate in Engineering.
For further particulars apply to the—
DEAN FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1283]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

COMPETITIONS will be held over the
FANLING Course on MONDAY, 27th
December, as follows:—

MORNING:—18 Holes Bogey Competition
under Handicap. Entrance fee \$1.00.
AFTERNOON:—Mixed Foursomes Com-
petition 18 holes Metal play under
Handicap. Competitors must choose
their own partners and opponents.
Entries can be made on the board in the
Club Houses at HAPPY VALLEY and
FANLING and in the HONGKONG
CLUB, or may be sent in writing to the
Undersigned, care of Messrs. BRADLEY &
Co., Ltd.
Entrance fee \$2.00 per couple.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1295]

FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE
STAMPS OF JAPAN.

at \$1 per Complete Set.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1915. [1043]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING OF THE UNION
INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head
Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's
Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, on MON-
DAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at
11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the
subjoined Resolutions which were passed
as Extraordinary Resolutions at the
Extraordinary General Meeting of the
said Society held on the 4th day of
December, 1915, will be submitted for
confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That the Capital of the Society
"be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Mil-
lion Dollars) by the creation of 3,000
(Three Thousand Six Hundred) Addi-
tional Ordinary Shares of \$300 (Two
Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each
(whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars)
shall be credited as paid up) ranking
for Dividend and in all other respects
par passu with the Existing Ordinary
Shares of the Society; and that the
said Additional Shares, so far as shall
be necessary for the purpose, be issued
to those Shareholders of the CHINA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, who have accepted or shall
accept the Society's offer made to them
on the 4th day of August, 1915, such
issue being in accordance with the
terms of a contract or memorandum in
writing made or to be made pursuant
to the said offer and to be filed with
the Registrar of Companies; and that
the balance (if any) of the said Addi-
tional Shares be disposed of by the
Society's Board of Directors in such
manner as such Board shall think most
beneficial to the Society."
(2.)—That Article No. 9 of the
Society's Articles of Association which
now reads:—
"The Society shall have a first and
paramount lien upon all the Shares
of any Shareholder for all monies
due to the Society either from him
alone or jointly with any other
person and where a Share is held
by more persons than one the
Society shall have a lien thereon in
respect of all monies so due to it
from all or any of the holders
thereof."
"be eliminated in its entirety and that
in lieu thereof the following new
Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(3.)—The Society shall have a first
and paramount lien upon all the
Shares Registered in the name of
each Shareholder (whether solely
or jointly with others) and upon the
proceeds of sale thereof, for his
debts, liabilities and engagements,
and solely or jointly with any other
person, to or with the Company,
whether the period for the payment,
fulfilment or discharge thereof
shall have actually arrived or not,
and no equitable interest in any
Share shall be created except upon
the footing and condition that
Clause 33a hereof is to have full
effect. And such lien shall extend
to all Dividends from time to time
declared in respect of such Share."
(4.)—That after Article No. 34 of the
Society's Articles of Association the
following new Article be inserted as
Article No. 34a:—
(34a.)—Save as herein otherwise pro-
vided the Society shall be entitled
to treat the Registered Holder of
any Share as the absolute owner
thereof, and accordingly shall not,
except as ordered by a Court of
competent jurisdiction, or as by
Ordinance required, be bound to
recognise any equitable or other
claim to or interest in such Share
on the part of any other person,
Firm, Company or Corporation."
(5.)—That the heading of Articles
Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the
Society's Articles of Association read-
ing "The Secretary be altered so as
to read 'the General Manager'; and
that in the last-mentioned Articles
(Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the
word 'Secretary' appears such word
"be eliminated and that in lieu thereof
the words 'General Manager' be
inserted."
(6.)—That in the following Articles
of the Society's Articles of Association,
viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 34, 45, 47,
53, 55, 64, 84, 103, and 129 the word
"Secretary" wherever it occurs be
eliminated and that in lieu thereof the
words "General Manager" be
inserted."
Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1284]

NOTICE.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Mr. H. O. HOLT has been appointed
Secretary and Manager of the above Com-
pany.
For the Board,
H. J. GEDGE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1271]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACRYOYD
OIL ENGINE complete with and
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 5070 volts
with shunt regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c. complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
L. STREAL & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1265]

FOR SALE.

THOROUGH-BRED SIAMSE
KITEN. Suitable for Christmas
Presents.
Apply to—
"BANKOK,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1915. [1279]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA
TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, will be held at the Head
Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's
Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria,
in the Colony of Hongkong, on MON-
DAY, the 20th day of December, 1915, at
11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, when the
subjoined Resolutions which were passed
as Extraordinary Resolutions at the
Extraordinary General Meeting of the
said Company held on the 4th day of
December, 1915, will be submitted for
confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1.)—That Article No. 9 of the Com-
pany's Articles of Association which
now reads:—
"The Company shall have a first and
paramount lien upon all the Shares
of any Shareholder for all monies
due to the Company either from
him alone or jointly with any other
person, and where a Share is held
by more persons than one the Com-
pany shall have a lien thereon in
respect of all monies so due to it
from all or any of the holders
thereof."
"be eliminated in its entirety, and that
in lieu thereof the following new
Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(2.)—The Company shall have a first
and paramount lien upon all the
Shares Registered in the name of
each Shareholder (whether solely or
jointly with others) and upon the
proceeds of sale thereof, for his
debts, liabilities and engagements,
and solely or jointly with any other
person, to or with the Company,
whether the period for the payment,
fulfilment or discharge thereof
shall have actually arrived or not,
and no equitable interest in any
Share shall be created except upon
the footing and condition that
Clause 33a hereof is to have full
effect. And such lien shall extend
to all Dividends from time to time
declared in respect of such Share."
(3.)—That after Article No. 33 of the
Company's Articles of Association the
following new Article be inserted as
Article No. 33a:—
(33a.)—Save as herein otherwise pro-
vided the Company shall be entitled
to treat the Registered Holder of
any Share as the absolute owner
thereof, and accordingly shall not,
except as ordered by a Court of
competent jurisdiction, or as by
Ordinance required, be bound to
recognise any equitable or other
claim to or interest in such Share
on the part of any other person,
Firm, Company or Corporation."
(4.)—That the heading of Articles
Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Com-
pany's Articles of Association read-
ing "The Secretary be altered so
as to read 'the General Manager';
and that in the last-mentioned Articles
(Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the
word 'Secretary' appears such word
"be eliminated and that in lieu thereof
the words 'General Manager' be
inserted."
(5.)—That in the following Articles
of the Company's Articles of Associa-
tion, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35,
44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 102, and 125 the
word "Secretary" wherever it occurs
"be eliminated and that in lieu thereof
the words "General Manager" be
inserted."
Dated this 4th day of December, 1915.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary. [1255]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 318, dated 25th
September, 1883, of Fifty Shares Nos.
9311-9360 in this Company, standing in the
name of Mr. WRI A KWONG, of Hongkong,
has been LOST, and if at the expiration of
One Month from the date hereof the above
document be not forthcoming another Cer-
tificate will be issued by the Company; and
thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 13th November, 1915.
C. FEMBERTON,
Secretary. [1277]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,
LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue Duplicate Certificates
of 50 Shares in this Company in the name of
Mr. ARTHUR ROBERT DONNELLY, or
other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof
upon Statement that the Original Certificate
No. 9518—50 Shares numbered 23457/234626
dated 21st February, 1910, has been LOST or
DESTROYED, and NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date
hereof no claim or representation in respect
of such Original Certificate is made to the
Company the undersigned will then proceed
to deal with such application for duplicate.
For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1915. [1275]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Astetic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [128]

INTIMATION

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Decorations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

'13

BIRTH.

WHITE.—On December 14th, at the Gov-
ernment Civil Hospital, to Mr. and
Mrs. J. W. WHITE—a son.
[1289]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 16th, 1915.

THE EMPEROR'S ELECTION.

THE elevation of YUAN SHI-KAI to the
Dragon throne of China is now practically
an accomplished fact. The referendum to
decide the form of Government has result-
ed in a unanimous vote in favour of a
limited monarchy, and the President has
accepted the invitation to assume the
royal yellow at such time as may be con-
sidered convenient in the coming year.
Except for the recent disturbance at
Shanghai, the proposed change seems to
be regarded with equanimity, if not with
indifference, by the Chinese people, who,
as our Canton correspondent points out,
are more concerned with the taxes which
they have to pay than with the name in
which those taxes are collected. This does
not, of course, mean that the firmly
advised which the *Entente* Powers tendered
to the Government of China was without
justification. The disappointed rebel
leaders, we may be quite sure, would be
only too ready to exploit the present situa-
tion by engineering an artificial agitation,
were it not that the vigilance of the
government affords them no opportunity
of doing so with success. That the
government is able to fulfil its undertaking
to the Powers and deal promptly and
effectively with any sporadic rising that
may be attempted is shown by the sup-
pression of the recent attack upon the
Shanghai Arsenal and by the energetic
measures which were taken to guard
against any similar disturbance in Canton.

It has, indeed, been argued that fear of
the government explains the remarkable
unanimity of the voting on the monarchi-
cal question. It must not, however, be for-
gotten that the election of the delegates
who were sent to Peking took place in the

Provinces, and that the revolutionists
opposed to the movement knew as well
as anybody how to threaten those in
positions of responsibility. That they
have failed to influence the course of
events is mainly because the mass of the
people are apathetic. The more en-
lightened classes probably realise that the
aims of doctrinaire politicians like SUN
YAT-SEN are utterly impossible of attain-
ment. A Government, by whatever name
it may be called, must always conform to
the character of the people for whom it
is intended, and, as was shown by
PORFIRIO DIAZ in the case of Mexico, a
benevolent despotism is often best suited
to a nation that is still politically in its
swaddling clothes. To talk of popular
representative government in a country
whose inhabitants are incapable by reason
of ignorance and inexperience of taking
any part in the direction of public affairs
is an obvious absurdity. For this reason
China is destined to wait for some years
before she can become a democracy in any-
thing but name. Until then she must be
content to make gradual advances along
the road that leads to the desired goal. One
such advance will be the substitution of a
constitutional monarchy for the old Man-
chu Dynasty. When that reform has been
completed we may look with confidence for
signs of more rapid progress than has been
possible hitherto.

The new emperor—for so he must
now be styled—is a man of enlighten-
ed ideas who understands the needs
of his people, but the uncertainty
of his tenure as President has naturally
tended to delay the introduction of
measures which, though desirable, might
encounter opposition and be made the
pretext for agitation. One very important
reform, however, has recently been pro-
mulgated, having for its object the
abolition of nepotism and patronage, which
have been such a curse to the country. We
refer to the new Civil Service regulations,
under which no high officials, except Civil
Governors, can recommend candidates for
appointment, while the Civil Governors are
only permitted to recommend two men each
per annum. These two men will not go
straight into the service; they must first
go before an examination Committee in
Peking, the chairman of which will be the
Secretary of State. All other members of
the Civil Service will have to pass the
prescribed examinations. Nor will it be
possible in the future for an incoming
minister to dismiss a Civil Servant unless
adequate reasons are shown. Any Civil
Servant who feels that he has suffered
an injustice will be entitled to take his
case to the administrative court for deci-
sion. This is a big advance in China.
Everything, of course, depends upon the
enforcement of such regulations. China,
unhappily, can point to a plethora of them
which have been relegated to the limbo of
forgotten things. If, therefore, the
Emperor can not only initiate reforms
but carry them into effect, if he can settle
outstanding questions with foreign
Powers, give security to life and property,
and restore peace and tranquillity to the
country, he will have fully deserved the
honour which has been conferred upon
him and the nation will have every reason
to remember with gratitude the day upon
which he undertook the direction of its
destiny.

Mails for Europe *via* Siberia close
to-day at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m.

For the convenience of jurors, the Chief
Justice has adjourned the Criminal
Sessions until after Christmas. Jurors
will attend at the Supreme Court on Tues-
day, December 22nd, at 10 a.m.

Dr. Cantlie was in charge of the Red
Cross Society arrangements for the trans-
fer of His Majesty the King from the
hospital train to Buckingham Palace on
the King's return after his accident in
France.

Lieut. Colonel Crisp, R.A.M.C., of
Nathan Road, Kowloon, has reported that
on Monday night some person entered his
quarters and stole from the dressing table
two silver watches, valued at \$45 and \$4.50
in money.

The sum of one hundred and sixty-
seven dollars, part offertory at St.
Andrew's Church, Kowloon, in aid of the
Diocesan Girls' School Building Fund, is
graciously acknowledged by the Hon.
Treasurer.

Professor Danenberg is giving a pupil's
concert at the Victoria Theatre, Macao,
on Saturday on behalf of the funds being
raised by the Associação Portuguesa dos
Soccorros Mutuos for the establishment of
a Portuguese School in this Colony.

The total output of the Kailan Mining
Administration's mines for the week end-
ing 4th December amounted to 88,223
tons and the sales to 84,744 tons.

The *Straits Echo* states that Dr. Smith,
who has done such remarkably good work
as surgeon at the Singapore Hospital, has
unfortunately developed lung trouble
and been obliged to leave immediately for
Europe. He will probably spend the
winter at Davos and take the usual treat-
ment there.

A party of Revenue Officers boarded the
Blue Funnel steamer *Tydenus* when it
arrived at Singapore on the 4th inst.
and found a wooden cabin 15 ft. by 8 ft.
by 3 ft. built under the coals. In it were
discovered about 64 large tins, etc., con-
taining about a ton of opium, and about
200 tahils of opium.

A most entertaining and enjoyable con-
cert, arranged by Professor E. Danenberg
took place in the Union Church Hall last
evening, in aid of the new Union Church
Organ Fund. There was a very large
audience, who showed enthusiastic appre-
ciation of the efforts of the contributors.
The following contributed to the program-
me:—Mrs. Goodman, Messrs. E. G.
d'Aquino, A. J. England, and F. X.
Botelho (songs); Professor Danenberg
and Miss S. Silas Miss E. Osmund, Mrs.
F. X. V. Ribeiro (piano-forte items), and
Professor E. Gonzales (violin solos).

A most successful Piano-forte Recital
was given on Saturday evening at Sha-
meen by Mr. Denman Fuller, supported
by Miss Wilkes, who was ably accom-
panied in her songs by Mrs. Adams.
The audience, though a small one, owing
to the inclement weather, was highly
appreciative throughout the whole
programme. Lovers of music had
a treat also on Sunday evening, when Mr.
Denman Fuller very kindly gave an
Organ Recital at Christ Church, Sha-
meen. The proceeds of the two recitals,
amounting to about \$200, are being
devoted to various War Funds, and the
residents of Shaheen are fortunate in
having had Mr. Fuller's voluntary assist-
ance for this purpose.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above is called for to-
day. The "Orders of the Day" are as fol-
low:—

First reading of a Bill intituled, "an
Ordinance to provide for the fees to be
paid in this Colony in respect of various
things and matters to be granted or done
under the provisions of the British Nation-
ality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "an
Ordinance to amend further the Tramway
Ordinance, 1902."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "an
Ordinance to amend the Societies Ord-
inance, 1911."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "an
Ordinance to amend the Deportation Ord-
inances, 1912-1914."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "an
Ordinance to amend the law relating to
companies."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "an
Ordinance to amend the law relating to
importation and exportation."

OH! WHAT AN AFTERNOON.

We're going to parade in a state of war,
A thing that I've always hankered for.
Since August the Fourth last year,
We shall take to the hills from two till
ten.

Which, for delicate elderly adipose men,
Is a test which is quite severe:
But the path of duty seldom swerves,
At least in the H.K.V. reserves.
Though I say it myself—'Hear! Hear!

I'm keen, of course, and I hope I'm fit,
But I'm worried about my extra kit;
There's a deuce of a lot to stow.
My grub's first claim on my haversack,
But as for the rest, I'm a devil to pack.
Where a knife and a fork and a spoon,
cheroots,
Tin mug, spare shirt and socks and boots
And the rest of it's going to go.

If left to myself, and it wasn't too cool,
And I thought that I wouldn't be thought
too bold.

I'd like to appear in the nado;
But orders are orders and must be
obeyed.

And, between me and you, I'm rather
afraid
I'm not quite enough tattooed.
Some spurred and sabretashed High
Mucka-Muck
Might ejaculate "Damme, Lordlove-a-
duck!"

Or even say something rude.

So, when we're sufficiently mobilised
By being efficiently mobilised
On a Saturday afternoon,
I shall wear my shirt as a pufferette
And hang my boots on my bayonet.

In an improvised festoon:
Then, when they come to inspect our arms,
I shall add to my other and numerous
charms

The envy of my platoon.

D.S.O.

THE WAR.

BRITISH TROOPS' MAGNIFICENT WORK.

STIRRING NARRATIVES OF RETREAT.

INNISKILLINGS' LAST STAND.

SUBMARINE MENACE IN MEDITERRANEAN.

HUGE PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

ENEMY PRISONERS AND FIRMS IN HONGKONG.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AGAINST TENFOLD ODDS.
MAGNIFICENT WORK OF BRITISH TROOPS.

INNISKILLINGS' PRODIGIOUS FEAT.

SALONIKA, December 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says the stirring narratives of the wounded confirm the grand work of the troops during the retreat against tenfold odds in men and guns. When we fell back to the third line two Companies of Inniskillings, defending "Kevia Ridge," performed a prodigious feat, holding the enemy for the whole morning, although only backed by rifle fire. Hardly a man escaped, but their magnificent stand gave us much-needed time to complete our offensive. The Bulgarian attacks were preceded by a terrific fire of high explosives and shrapnel, the former sending rock-splinters in all directions. Then came solidly massed infantry, which were punished severely, but the scarcity of guns did not permit us to take proper toll of their exposed ranks. After emptying our magazines into the oncoming rush we tried to stem the tide with the bayonet, but were overborne by sheer weight of numbers.

Thus the position was lost. Nevertheless their heavy casualties made the Bulgars most cautious when approaching the second line, and they contented themselves with plastering it with high explosives. The position was soon untenable, the troops falling back to the third line. It was here that the Inniskillings sacrificed themselves for the safety of the retreat. The affair was a series of rearguard actions, but the Bulgarians were so impressed and received such punishment that they have not attempted an offensive since. No Germans were observed on our front.

Many Bulgarian officers knew some English, and frequently during the close fighting they shouted "Cease fire, don't shoot, we are English."

The correspondent adds that it is advisable to provide marks of distinction on the British uniforms, which are very similar to the Bulgarian uniforms, especially the caps, otherwise such ruses might lead to some confusion.

ALLIES' RETREAT IN MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, December 14th.

The retreat of the Allies is proceeding as rapidly as the transport of war material to Salonika allows. Works for the entrenched camp are being quickly effected.

If the Germans only aspire to the same rights as the Allies in Greek territory they will probably be allowed a free hand, but if the Bulgarians cross the frontier the situation will change entirely.

BULGARIANS OCCUPY SERBIAN POSTS.

SALONIKA, December 14th.

The Bulgarians have occupied posts formerly held by the Serbians along the Greco-Serbian frontier. Up to the present all is quiet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS CO-OPERATING WITH BULGARIANS.

SALONIKA, December 14th.

The retirement of the Anglo-French forces is proceeding satisfactorily, though there has been frequent rearguard fighting. The Allied losses have hitherto been comparatively small. The Bulgarians, with whom, it appears certain, a considerable German force is co-operating, are closely following on the line of retreat, and were shelling Doiran on the 12th inst. The landing of the British troops continues. The health of the Armies is excellent.

BULGARIA'S "HISTORICAL DAY."

MACEDONIA COMPLETELY FREED OF ENEMY.

LONDON, December 15th.

A Bulgarian communiqué says the 12th inst. was a historical day for Bulgaria, because Macedonia was completely freed of the enemy. It adds that the pursuit stopped at the Greek frontier.

BULGARIANS POSSESS MONASTIR.

A BLOW TO GREECE.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Times' correspondent at Salonika says that the exclusion of the Bulgarians from the administration of Monastir was a pretence intended to allay the suspicions of Greece. The mask has now been discarded. The German Minister at Sofia officially declared that Monastir was in the irrevocable possession of Bulgaria. A purely Bulgarian administration is being installed.

ALL FRENCH CONTINGENTS IN GREECE.

PARIS, December 15th.

The evening communiqué says—The retirement of our Eastern Army continues in perfect order. A Bulgarian attack on our rearguard was easily repulsed. All our contingents are now in Greece. The Bulgarians have not crossed the frontier.

ITALY'S AID.

PARIS, December 14th.

A Rome telegram says that Italian military circles believe that Italy will shortly be able to land 80,000 men in Albania.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH DEFENCES SEVERELY DAMAGED.

PARIS, December 15th.

There has been great artillery activity at the Dardanelles. Supplementary reports show that our bombardment on Sunday severely damaged the Turkish defences.

HOSTILE ARABS ROUTED.

Cairo, December 14th.

It is officially announced that the British routed a hostile Arab force in the western desert. The British casualties were only 16 killed and 18 wounded.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

A VIGOROUS REPLY.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Press Bureau published a despatch from British Headquarters in France, which says—Our artillery to-day bombarded German trench and enemy trenches east and north-east of Ypres, to which our artillery vigorously replied. We bombed an enemy trench at Le Touquet, west of the River Lys, with hand grenades on Monday evening, causing great confusion. The weather continues bright and cold.

LULL ON WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, December 14th.

Today's communiqué says there is nothing to report.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN RETIREMENT FROM DVINSK REGION.

PIETROGRAD, December 14th.

The Germans have evacuated their advanced trenches in the Dvinsk region in order to take up winter quarters.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE MENACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.
EFFECTIVE ALLIED MEASURES.

MALTA, December 15th.

The measures taken by the British, French, and Italian Admiralties for dealing with the submarine menace in the Mediterranean have apparently been most effective. Not a single mishap to shipping has been reported during the last ten days, although the sailings and arrivals were undiminished.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, December 14th.

The British steamer *Orebia* has been sunk. Two Chinese were killed.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SEAPLANE DESTROYED.

LONDON, December 15th.

The Admiralty announces that Flight Sub-Lieutenant Graham, with Flight Sub-Lieutenant Ince as observer, was patrolling the Belgian coast on Monday afternoon when a large German seaplane was sighted and chased. After a severe engagement the German machine was hit and fell. It burst into flames before reaching the sea, and exploded at the moment of striking the water. No trace of the pilot, his passenger, or the machine could be found. Sub-Lieut. Graham's machine was severely damaged by machine-gun fire, and fell into the sea. Both officers were rescued.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY DUEL ON ISONZO.

ROME, December 15th.

A communiqué says that apart from a prolonged Austrian bombardment of the Italian positions on the Isonzo front, to which the Italians effectively replied, there is nothing of importance to report.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH RECRUITING BOOM.

FIGURES TO BE ANNOUNCED BY PREMIER.

LONDON, December 14th.

At a recruiting conference at Downing Street general satisfaction was expressed at the round figures submitted by Lord Derby. The figures are substantially better than expected, and are being reserved for Mr. Asquith's speech on Thursday.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said it was impossible to secure the exact recruiting figures this week. Consequently the Army Vote would be postponed until the 21st inst.

ARMY OF 4,000,000.

LONDON, December 14th.

A Supplementary Estimate has been issued authorising the increase of the Army to 4,000,000.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTERNED ALIEN ENEMIES IN HONGKONG.

TREATMENT OF ENEMY FIRMS.

LONDON, December 14th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the desirability of removing alien enemies interned in Hongkong was being considered most carefully, and the Secretary of State was corresponding telegraphically with Hongkong on the subject.

Regarding the Government's treatment of German firms in Hongkong, Mr. Bonar Law said that enemy firms in the Colonies were being treated similarly to those in the United Kingdom, and enemy firms in Hongkong were being liquidated and wound up.

TRAINING OF CHINESE ARMY.

ARE GERMAN RESERVE OFFICERS TO BE ENGAGED?

LONDON, December 14th.

At question-time in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said he had no information whether the Chinese Government were contemplating the engagement of German Reserve officers to train the Chinese Army.

BRITISH POST-WAR PROBLEMS.

WHAT TO DO WITH RELEASED SOLDIERS.

LONDON, December 14th.

In the House of Lords Lord Parker called attention to post-war problems attending the return of the soldiers to industrial pursuits.

Lord Crewe said he recognised the seriousness of the matter. He deprecated emigration as a remedy, and said the limitation of the employment of women was an extremely difficult question and would require careful and sympathetic handling. Some 3,000,000 men and women were engaged in war work, and the Board of Trade was collecting material for the consideration of the problems involved.

Lord Newton (for the War Office) said the latter were already considering the problem. Demobilisation would be gradual. The following measures were proposed for soldiers released from service at the end of the war:—Working furlough on full pay; separation allowance for a month; travelling warrants right home; war service gratuities; unemployment insurance for a year; and assistance in obtaining employment.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

COMMANDS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, December 14th.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant (Under-Secretary of State for War) announced that General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien commands the forces in East Africa.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 14th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant said that the total German military prisoners in the United Kingdom numbered 21,005.

GERMANS ON AMERICAN STEAMERS.

REMOVED BY FRENCH.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

A Note to France has been despatched dealing with the alleged removal of non-combatant Germans from American steamers bound for Puerto Rico. The Note demands the release of the prisoners.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

PROVISIONS OF BILL EXTENDED.

LONDON, December 14th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil, explaining the objects of the Enemy Trading Extension Bill, said it was to impede trading with the enemy in neutral countries. He instanced the case of South America, where a German firm directly assisted the enemy. Under the Bill this trade would be impeded by the forming of a black list of such firms, making British subjects who traded with them liable to prosecution.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNIONIST MALCONTENTS.

WARNED BY MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, December 14th.

The first meeting of Unionist Members of the House of Commons since the formation of the Coalition Government was presided over by Mr. Henry Chaplin yesterday. Sixty members were present, including Sir Edward Carson. The meeting decided to oppose the Government's Bill extending the life of Parliament, but to limit their opposition to discussion and criticism, as Mr. Bonar Law's name is at the back of the bill. An effort will, however, be made in Committee to reduce the extension to six months instead of a year.

Mr. Bonar Law made a stirring reply to the Unionist critics who opposed the Plural Voting Bill going through under the Parliament Act. The matter arose on the Bill that prolonged the life of the present Parliament. Mr. Bonar Law affirmed that to force an election now would do no good and might do great harm. The Unionists had not joined the Coalition blind-folded. All realised that one's political career might be ruined, but that was nothing compared with our fellow-countrymen who are risking their lives in the trenches.

If his Unionist friends honestly thought that the war was not going to be won without a change of Government, they had better go openly into opposition and move a vote of "Non-confidence." If the party lost confidence in me I would not dream of continuing in the Government.

The speech is regarded as an outspoken warning to Sir Edward Carson and other Unionist dissenters.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Government only maintained secrecy when it was absolutely essential.

He declared that an election at present would be a national calamity. (Cheers.) But the Government was not definitely wedded to the precise period of a year in the Bill and were prepared to consider reasonable suggestions for the alteration of the term.

OUTSPOKEN DUICH EDITOR.

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.

The Editor of the *Telegraaf*, who published an article saying that "it was a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe who caused the war," has been acquitted.

A later message says he will be tried on the second charge of endangering neutrality.

HUGE PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.

The Prussian losses to the 26th November numbered 2,244,248.

GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, December 14th.

General Sir Douglas Haig has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Brasenose College.

CARRANZA'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED.

WASHINGTON, December 15th.

The *Entente* Powers have recognised the Government of Mexico under General Carranza.

[HAYAS SERVICE.]

FRENCH STOCK.

French stock was steady at 64.50.

TRANSFORMATION OF INDO-CHINA TROOPS.

PARIS, December 14th.

An official decree approves all the transformations for the Corps of Indo-Chinese troops, which has been provisionally established by the Governor-General from the 2nd December, 1914, and decides that, till the end of hostilities, the Governor, on the propositions submitted by him to the G.O.C., will proceed by permanent delegation of the Ministers for War and Colonies to other transformations as needed by the Service.

INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TRANSFER OF HEAD OFFICE APPROVED.

LONDON, December 14th.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company unanimously approved an alteration of the Articles providing for the transfer of the Head Office of the Board of Directors from London to Hongkong. Mr. J. Keswick, M.P., presiding, said it was stipulated that all Directors of the Company must be British, thus being a step beyond the recent Order-in-Council, requiring only a majority of British Directors on the Board of any such Company.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

PEKING, December 15th.

A Mandate instructs the State Department to appoint a committee to draft the Constitution.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 13th.

ADVANCE CELEBRATIONS.

Late last night police constables were seen going from house to house and knocking at the doors in all parts of the city to proclaim the news that President Yuan had signified his willingness to ascend the Throne. The request was made that the inmates would display the usual bunting and fire off crackers in celebration of the event. On being questioned, the police stated that they were acting according to the orders of their superior officers, who, of course, received their instructions from the higher authorities, no doubt after the receipt of the telegram from the Department of Grand Ceremonies in Peking, which read as follows:—

"On inspecting the ballots returned by the different provinces, the Legislation Department found that they were unanimously in favour of a Parliamentary Monarchy. Accordingly, the ballots and the numerous telegrams from all parts of the country urging the President to accept the Throne, were laid before the Great President, together with a memorial drafted by the Legislation. The Great President humbly declined the honour, but in the afternoon a second memorial was sent in by the Legislation and it is expected that by to-morrow a decree will have been issued proclaiming his willingness to accept the nomination. Here in Peking, the Chamber of Commerce have requested all shops to hoist flags and display festive bunting in order to demonstrate their satisfaction, and it is only appropriate that the various provinces should make similar manifestations." To-day the national colours are to be seen flying over every Government office, and towards noon guns and crackers were fired in honour of the occasion, but there appears to be a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the populace, the number of shops exhibiting flags being very small. The matter formed the main topic of conversation, and on all sides the masses seem to be very little concerned. "Whoever is King, we pay our taxes in the same way," expresses the Cantonese opinion, and so long as peace is guaranteed, it seems that the public are quite satisfied.

WAR NEWS.

REPRIEVED COUNT.

GERMANS ENFORCE A HUGE RANSOM.

According to the *Telegraaf* Count Hemphill, who was sentenced to death by a German court-martial, has been sent to Germany. It is reported that the efforts of the Pope are to a great extent responsible for the change of mind of the Germans, but perhaps also the two million francs which, it is rumoured, the Count's family had to pay for him and his fellow victims had something to do with this sudden alteration in their plans.

THE KAISER'S "RULE OF LIFE."

Those who are privileged to enter the Kaiser's study are attracted by a large placard enjoining upon all and sundry the observance of these peticistic recommendations: "Be strong in grief. Do not wish for that which you cannot obtain or for that which is not worth the trouble of getting. Be satisfied with what you have got. Seek the best of everything. Take the pleasures of Nature and of Humanity as they are. In your hours of loneliness repose your confidence in some good person. Devote yourself with all your heart and strength [to what you do for others], even if you get no thanks. He who is distrustful deceives others and injures himself. It is our duty to consider every man good until he has proved himself to be the contrary. Those who observe these rules and practise them will be happier, freer, and prouder, and their lives will be always pleasant."

INDIANS DECORATED AT THE PALACE.

At Buckingham Palace the Queen decorated three Indian soldiers who have distinguished themselves in France. Second-Lieutenant Rama Jodha Jung Bahadur, of the Indian Native Land Forces, attached to the 38th Garhwal Rifles, received the Military Cross for gallantry during a feint attack made by the Indian Corps to the north of La Bassée Canal on October 13th, when he commanded a double company with conspicuous ability, in face of a fierce enemy fire of all kinds, including grenades and bombs. He was severely wounded in the neck. On the previous evening he received a rifle bullet in the arm, but in spite of this he returned to the firing line. On September 28th also he led his company with marked gallantry, and pushed right up to the German wire in spite of heavy fire. Subadar Major Arisa Khan, 57th Wilde's Rifles Frontier Force, was the recipient of the Order of British India, Second Class with the title of Bahadur, and also the Military Cross, in recognition of his services and gallantry rendered while serving in France. Subadar Minnatullah Khan, of the 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, received the Indian Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of gallantry while serving with the Indian Army Corps.

SIR E. GREY ON THE NEW JAPAN.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

On the occasion of the coronation of the Emperor of Japan, Sir Arthur Walsh, Master of Ceremonies, visited the Japanese Embassy in London, to bring a message of congratulation from the King. His Majesty conferred the G.C.V.O. on the Ambassador in honour of the occasion. The Ambassador subsequently gave an official luncheon, which was attended by many members of the Cabinet, and diplomatic representatives. Sir Edward Grey proposed the toast of "The Emperor of Japan" and the Japanese Ambassador that of "The King."

A BRILLIANT FUTURE.

Sir Edward Grey said it was a pleasure to have the honour of proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan on the most auspicious occasion of his coronation. The Japanese dynasty had had an unbroken succession for more than 1,000 years, a record probably unique in the history of the world. Japan had now, by her military and naval power, by the industry and skill of her people in commerce and in the arts of peace, taken an equal place amongst the foremost nations of the world. A brilliant future lay before her.

The alliance between Great Britain and Japan had now been supplemented by the adherence of Japan to the agreement with France and Russia for the purpose of the war. Her interests and those of her Allies would be secured by the result of the war, and after that he trusted for a long time to come peace would be assured. He hoped the Emperor of Japan would for many years see the country over which he ruled grow in strength, prestige, and prosperity, happiness and contentment, to the legitimate pride of her people and the satisfaction of Japan's friends and Allies. He drank to the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

The Japanese Ambassador said:—I rise to have the honour of proposing the health of His Majesty the King. I am sure I am only voicing the sentiments of my honoured guests when I beg to express the earnest hope that His Majesty may soon be restored to complete health. I may state that the sorrow and anxiety which was caused throughout the British Dominions by the recent accident to the King was deeply shared by us in Japan, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation to hear that His Majesty is now making rapid progress towards recovery.

We are all aware of the deep concern and eagerness which the King has always shown ever since the beginning of the war, and the untiring efforts which he is devoting towards the attainment of the final success of the Allied cause. Allow me to express my profound admiration and respect at the manner in which the King has always discharged his Royal duties in these times as Sovereign of the British Empire, and I beg to express the fervent hope that he may long live to rule in our happiness and welfare. Your Excellencies, my lords and gentlemen, I beg you to drink to the health of His Majesty the King.

"A HUGE MISTAKE."

THE DARDANELLES EXPEDITION

LORD BRASSEY'S VIEWS.

Lord Brassey, interviewed by the Australian Press Association, on his return from his visit to the yacht *Naham* to the Mediterranean and Dardanelles region, made striking comments on the campaign. He said: "I never met any officer, naval or military, who was not of the opinion that the operation contemplated in the Dardanelles from every point of view was a huge mistake. We were forced to undertake the Dardanelles expedition on account of pressure by Russia, who said 'We are fighting very hard; you must try and open the Dardanelles.' The Foreign Office felt the justice of the Russian representations, and no doubt urged the Admiralty to act. Mr. Churchill was a dashing administrator, but did not know how difficult the operation would be, and orders were accordingly given to the fleet to undertake the task."

"Having failed in the first attempt by naval means alone, it was decided late in the day that there would be a combined naval and military operation. It took considerable time to prepare both forces, and the Germans offering the Turks had full time to prepare. When the second attempt was ready Gallipoli was a fortress of first-class magnitude. It was absolutely impregnable."

"We tried our men," continues Lord Brassey, "at the three best prepared places with fearful sacrifices. Sir Ian Hamilton, who holds a high reputation, was exceedingly anxious to carry out the utterly impossible task placed upon him by the Government. He appealed for reinforcements, Egypt was depleted of Australians and New Zealanders. They tried to penetrate the peninsula of Gallipoli, which presented insurmountable obstacles for moving artillery. I say it was perfectly impossible to get guns into positions for bombardment. Attack after attack was made, hoping against hope."

"One doctor told me he saw men climb a difficult slope. Invisible gunners on the top were waiting till they were in view, and then mowed them down. All this happened again and again."

"I considered the Government should have much earlier realised the futility of the position, and stopped the useless slaughter. When I was in Lemnos a ship was sent there. The Red Cross depot was full of supplies, but no person was in authority to distribute the goods. In that extremity the captain asked me to help with clothes for the Australians, many of whom needed them sorely. We got together pyjamas and such other things which could provide temporary relief."

ALLIES' DIPLOMACY IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIA'S LEADING PART.

A statement of high importance was issued by the Russian Government on the subject of the negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria from the very beginning of the war. After an introduction explaining that the aim of Russian diplomacy in the Balkan since the beginning of the war has been the re-establishment of the Balkan block, the statement proceeds as follows:—

As far back as August, 1914, the Imperial Government declared to the Bulgarian Cabinet that a faithful and honest approximation of its policy with the actions of Russia would yield for Bulgaria tangible advantages, while the creation by Bulgaria of trouble in Macedonia and all actions directed against Serbia would be considered by us as an open act of hostility to Russia. At the same time the attention of the Serbian Government was suitably drawn to the need of making certain sacrifices for the attainment of the main common aim—victory over the enemy.

These preliminary steps of Russian diplomacy, whose leading role in the Balkan question was recognised by all the Allies, were soon followed by a joint declaration of the Powers of the Triple Entente. On August 20th, 1914, the Ministers of the Allied Governments handed a note to M. Pashitch (the Serbian Premier) expressing the assurance that Serbia, in case Bulgaria rendered her armed assistance against Turkey, might agree after the attainment of victory to make territorial concessions in return for compensations elsewhere. To this note the Serbian Government replied on September 1 by giving her consent to thecession, on the condition named, of a portion of her territory in return for an extension of her frontiers at the expense of Austria-Hungary.

AFTER TURKEY CAME IN.

About the middle of November, after the intervention of Turkey in the war, the Triple Entente submitted definite proposals to Bulgaria; Bulgaria was offered territorial increases in return for her coming out against Turkey. But Bulgaria declined and declared that she wanted to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, and as to the future she wanted to do so even more, and she would not even in this respect bind herself by more definite pledges, for which, too, the Allies were offering their territorial acquisitions.

Such conduct of the Sofia Cabinet in conjunction with the urgent need to come to the assistance of Serbia compelled the Powers of the Entente, about the middle of November, 1914, to declare to the Government of M. Radoslavoff that they had guaranteed the ally of Serbia, Greece, against an attack by Bulgaria. They gave the latter the promise of equitable territorial increases in Macedonia and Thrace up to the Enos-Midia line in return for her real neutrality.

SERBIA AFTER HER VICTORY.

The brilliant victory of Serbia over Austria somewhat weakened the hope that Serbia might be induced to make immediate territorial sacrifices. Nevertheless the Imperial Government continued in complete accord with the Allies its efforts to re-establish the Balkan block.

In January, 1915, the Powers carefully considered a new Russian scheme, based on the following principles:—(1) The transference to Bulgaria of her joining the Allies of the so-called undisputed territory in Macedonia; (2) compensation to Serbia by certain Austrian territories and wide access to the Adriatic. The demarches projected at Sofia and Nish had, however, to be deferred, partly in view of the unfavourable state of mind in Serbia, but chiefly in consequence of the then unmistakably firm resolve of the Bulgarian Government not to abandon its attitude of expectation. But this resolve of M. Radoslavoff's Cabinet did not prevent it from permitting the equipment at the expense of the Austrian Government of bands in Macedonia, in consequence of which we were compelled in March to utter a warning which left to the Sofia Cabinet all responsibility for the consequence of the band movement.

DECISIVE OFFERS.

The admission of Italy, which created new political conditions, rendered necessary fresh conversations between the Entente Powers, with a view to the determination of the mode of co-operation with her. After the successful termination of these conversations it was considered timely to enter into decisive conversations with the Bulgarian Government, and on May 29th, the Ministers of the Entente made a declaration to M. Radoslavoff, the substance of which was as follows:—If Bulgaria came out against Turkey with all her forces the Allies (1) agreed to the immediate annexation to Bulgaria of Thrace up to the Enos-Midia line; (2) guaranteed to Bulgaria at the end of the war the part of Macedonia limited by the line Egri Palanka-Sopot Ochrida, and including the cities of Egri Palanka, Koprulu, Ochrida, and Monastir, on the condition that Bulgaria did not enter into possession of this territory till peace had been concluded; and (3) promised Bulgaria pecuniary assistance.

SEVEN WEEKS OF CONSULTATION.

To this communication the Bulgarian Government replied on June 15th, by a request to explain to it certain points in the note. This request was then the subject of deliberations among the Powers and between the Powers and Serbia. In a note dated August 5th, 1915, the Allied Governments gave the Sofia Cabinet the desired explanations. By this note the Powers guaranteed to Bulgaria the undisputed zone according to the map of the Treaty of 1912, and pledged themselves not to give to Serbia after the war any territorial increases except on that condition. In case Bulgaria were to accept these offers she had to determine the time of her action against Turkey and the forces with which she would proceed to carry it out. Otherwise the offers of the Allies would be null and void.

THE SYMPATHIES OF SWEDEN.

EFFECTIVE GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

SOCIALISTS' AND THE ALLIES.

[FROM STANLEY WASHBURN.]

It is undoubtedly true that the preponderance of sentiment in Stockholm is pro-German and anti-Allies, but that this sentiment is exaggerated is the opinion one forms after talking to many representatives of the various factions. What is true is that the Court and Military party undoubtedly is pro-German, and that the Germans, through their intelligent and persistent propaganda, have dominated the greater portion of the channels of publicity to such an extent that even if the majority of the population favoured the Allies it would be difficult for their view to find expression.

A superficial observation inclines one to the belief that temperamentally the Swedes are sympathetic to German ideas generally; hence they are very ready to swallow the whole Teutonic theory of *Kultur*. This, in addition to the traditional terror of Russia and the immediate sympathy of the military and Court circles, swayed the balance towards the Central Powers at the inception of the war with Germany. From that time no effort has been spared on the part of the enemy to cultivate Swedish opinion in every way, including moving pictures and German periodicals, and the Press, which is generally believed to be largely inspired by the Germans, has steadily fed the entire country with the German case, illustrating graphically German successes and minimizing the gains of the Allies until, for want of a tangible and definite defence of the Allies, the German point of view has gained steadily.

If any intelligent, sustained effort has been made to win public opinion in Sweden by means of publicity on the part of the Allies, its effects are certainly not observable. The restrictions upon Swedish trade, which has unavoidably suffered during the war, have naturally given the enemy an opening for an attack on English policy. I am inclined to believe, however, that there is a substantial minority in Sweden who in spite of German propaganda, are not deceived in regard to the real interests of Sweden in the war. The Socialist Party, which is already a great factor in Swedish politics and which represents the opinion of a large class whose medium of expression is limited, is avowedly and openly pro-Allies.

The Socialists are, of course, not sufficiently strong to dominate the policy of the country, but they are certainly strong enough to exercise a great restraining influence to prevent the other parties from forcing any programme—even if the others wished it—which would jeopardize Swedish neutrality.

The antipathy to Russia leads Swedes to accept any fables regarding Russian disasters which are doled out to them by German Press agencies, but a sense of the ultimate outcome of the struggle should be strong enough, in all parties, to prevent Sweden from ever becoming active in this war on either side.

I am unable to discover any talk of peace here, or any feeling that the German successes, though they are regarded here as extraordinary, have brought the end of the war in sight.

BRITISH HIGHER COMMAND.

A DARING SUGGESTION.

A striking article in the *Observer* states that a daring but shrewd suggestion has been made to place the British army in France under General Foch to enable France to supply a higher staff. The *Observer* points out that the war is being fought on strange conditions, and the British staff had not the opportunities to acquire the knowledge and experience of handling large armies. The battles of Loos, Neuve Chapelle, and Festubert had proved disappointments, which were not due solely to a lack of munitions. All suffered from faulty staff work.

The *Observer* admits there are objections to the proposal, but says a change is necessary. There must be a weeding out, as was done in the navy, which gave its young Jellicoes and Beatty's. Merit and capacity must have a chance. Many of the Generals were too old and inept, and the average age must be reduced.

In consequence of the desire expressed by the Serbian Government the Allies made a new communication on August 16th, defining in a more precise way the promised compensations, and pointed out that the frontier line of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912, was not subject to alterations.

On September 1st, the Serbian Government replied by expressing its readiness to make the required sacrifice, and to agree in principle on the suggested execution of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912.

THE FINAL DECLARATION.

Clearly recognising the danger of further delays and the necessity of inducing Bulgaria to proclaim immediately her intentions, the Allies deemed it their duty to make to M. Radoslavoff on September 14th, the following declaration:—"The four Powers are prepared to guarantee to Bulgaria the cession immediately on the termination of the war of the portion of Macedonia along the line of 1912. This guarantee is conditioned by the promise on the part of Bulgaria, to conclude in the near future a military convention with the Allies Powers on the subject of our action against Turkey. If no reply in the foregoing sense is given within a short time, the offer contained in the present note will be regarded as null and void." To this declaration no reply was vouchsafed by the Bulgarian Government, but on September 23rd, at 7 a.m., a general mobilisation was ordered.

FINAL SUCCESS IN THE WAR.

IMPRESSING THE NEAR EAST.

I have just visited the whole of our front in Champagne, Lorraine, and Alsace, and the impression I have gained is that of a force which is not only being maintained, but is steadily increasing, writes M. Joseph Reinach, in the *Morning Post* of November 8th. Napoleon used to say "War teaches war." Our soldiers have to-day the experience that the soldiers of former days had after ten campaigns. The fortified trenches of the Germans which we captured on September 25th are to-day in ruins, but in the presence of these very ruins one feels amazed that such defences could have been carried. In the same way in Alsace, in front of Metz, there is an enormous hill there called the Brunkopf, that was sown with trenches and defended by batteries of guns and machine-guns. Our Alpine troops took it by assault. A German officer who was made prisoner kept on repeating: "But the Brunkopf was impregnable."

It is beyond dispute that we now know the tactics of this astonishing siege war—the preliminary destruction of the trenches by hurricanes of artillery fire. In the attacks at Champagne and Artois we have fired more than three million projectiles. This can be stated to-day with out objection, as the German newspapers have given the figure, which it was not difficult for them to determine roughly for themselves. It is the same tactics that we shall have to employ against either the second German lines in Champagne, or against other lines in other sectors. As generals, officers, and soldiers that I have questioned have been unanimous in speaking to me of their certainty that the success would have been much greater but for the rain, which changed the powdery Champagne earth into sticky mud. How these men, after springing from the trenches, were able to charge in a series of tiger-like bounds over the damp earth that stuck to their boots before they reached the German trenches is a matter of wonder, even to them. One of our best generals, a very cool and very reserved man, assured me that the rain robbed us of 50 per cent. of our chances.

WARNING TO QUIT.

"During all one part of the battle the Germans had the idea that their lines were going to be pierced, both in Champagne and in Artois, and began to move both from St. Quentin and Douai. There were several cases of bad luck. A German officer who was made prisoner later than the 26th states that his battery at Vitry, above the La Fole castle, was put out of action. The French infantry came to a halt in the wood a hundred yards off. Why? "God only knows," said the officer. The reason, which civilians in their drawing rooms and studies cannot imagine, and which all the same is a very simple one, is this: human strength has its limits. There is a point at which the human machine can no longer advance. It is a great pity when this point is only a few yards from an enemy's line on the verge of surrender. To-morrow or next day luck will be on our side. This is the absolute conviction of all our soldiers. "We shall pierce the lines," and the day when we burst through the enemy's line over a space of from 12 to 15 miles, it is not only the lines of the sector attacked that will have to drop back some 25 or 30 miles, but the whole German line from the Vosges to the North Sea. That is why, as I wrote above, at St. Quentin, in a sector where not a gun had been fired, the Germans were preparing their retreat and the officers had taken leave of their hosts."

It is—I think, useful to point out that too much importance should not be attached to certain local incidents. There are some points that have already been ten times captured and recaptured, and which, moreover, have no very great strategic importance. I was speaking to a general of one of these points, the top of Hartmannswiller, and he said to me: "If I learnt that the hill had once again been retaken by the Germans I should go to bed quite unmoved, being quite certain that we should retake it next day."

In the course of my new journey along the front I have noticed afresh with great satisfaction the keen insight and intelligence of our soldiers, which might be envied by many politicians in all countries. After a score of casual questions I can affirm that the trenches are absolutely in favour of the expedition to Macedonia, to help the Serbians. It is the diplomats who have hesitated. The soldier understood at once, firstly, that honour demanded that we should not abandon the Serbians, and secondly, that the expeditionary corps, on condition, of course, that the numbers engaged were sufficient, may make the diversion of the Kaiser in the East a defeat.

THE BALKANS.

I should like to return, on conclusion, to an observation I have already made. It is only by a great show of force that we shall effect neutral opinion in the Balkans. This is what one of the officers in the expeditionary corps writes me: "Our first greeting at Salonika was very cold. But one fine day some English and French cruisers were seen in the Gulf. The news spread that they were in wireless communication with the Malla squadron. Immediately, as if orders had been given, the whole population, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, were full of demonstrations of sympathy and started cheering all our soldiers as they passed in the streets."

What is true of Salonika is true of all Greece. As soon as the Allies show vigour and resolution the thorns of Macedonia will blossom into roses. The Chancelleries forget too easily that ancient Greece did not make Pallas goddess only of wisdom; she was also goddess of force. Athens would have refused to honour Wisdom

WAR NEWS.

MR. LEOPOLD ROTHSCHILD AND THE WAR.

Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, interviewed on the occasion of his birthday, said: "The war is a tremendous strain. We have been set a gigantic task, but there is no reason to be pessimistic. Everything will come right. Lord Beaconsfield, in a speech in 1853, said that if ever Britain were dragged into a great war she would be certain to win, as her finances were inexhaustible. That opinion, in my view, is still true."

DANUBE MUNITION TRAFFIC.

According to a well-informed source, the Germans have so far discharged over 1,000 wagon-loads of munitions in the Danube ports—says *The Times* of November 7th. Kladovo, in the north-east corner of Serbia, has been transformed into a military port, where a large number of munition barges are daily unloaded. Supplies for the Bulgarian Army are sent thence to Lom Palanka. Supplies for the Turks are unloaded at Vidin.

BULGARIAN DESERTERS.

Bulgarian deserters arrive daily in Roumania. Some of them declare that the Bulgarian Army generally is discontented. In order to avoid the influence of civilians the soldiers are allowed to talk to their relations only in the presence of sentries. They expressed the opinion that no Bulgarian soldier dares fight the Russian armies, and the great number of deserters arriving in Roumania belong especially to regiments directed against the Black Sea coast or Disengatchi.

STORIES OF LONDON UNDER ZEPPELINS.

In an eye-witness description of a recent London Zeppelin raid which appears in the *New York American*, Mr. W. O. Tewson says:—

"They tell a funny story about Jack Johnson, who is appearing in a *revue* at one of the suburban music halls. Asked by the management to make some quieting announcement to the audience, the once world's champion appeared before the curtain and said:—

"There ain't no use trying to lie to you all. Right now there is one of them Zeppelins over this here theater but it won't do no good to get scared and you might better take a chance and stay here than go outside and ask for trouble."

"The strange part is that the audience agreed with him and stayed."

"Sir George Alexander, playing in his new play at St. James's Theatre, also addressed the audience and begged them to remain in their seats, although the sound of exploding shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns was plainly audible in the theatre. Here, as elsewhere all over London, there was not the slightest sign of panic, and the actors continued to finish the play through the thundering of artillery."

GERMANISED POLAND.

HOW TRADE IS MADE TO FOLLOW THE FLAG.

The *Konfektion*, the organ of the Berlin ready-made clothing industry, reports that at a recent meeting of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, Herr Michalski made the following interesting revelations of the measures taken by the German Government on behalf of German trade in Poland.

The German military authorities have established in the occupied areas of Poland, six commercial agencies, which may be used only by German merchants and traders. Letter to and from these agencies are not opened or delayed by the Censorship, the importance of which fact may be appreciated when it is known that it takes three weeks or a month for a letter to reach Warsaw from Berlin, and vice versa, in the ordinary way.

The telephone, telegraph, and parcels post services between Germany and Poland are only available to those using the commercial agencies above mentioned. To cap the matter, export licences from Poland to Germany and vice versa are only granted by the military to persons using these agencies.

From being the chief industrial portion of the Russian Empire, Poland has become a merely agricultural country once more. Her towns are idle, filled with unemployed workmen, who are being systematically forced to emigrate to the industrial centres of Germany in order to take the place of workmen called under arms. All manufactured articles, practically all the accessories of civilised life, have now to be imported from Germany, which, in turn, is the only market available for the agricultural produce that is all Poland is able to export.

unaccompanied by Force. Pallas is represented with sword and buckler. She is spoken of as the goddess that fights in the forefront of the battle. One shows to the Greeks of to-day, who are so proud—sometimes too proud—of the past—the only esteem their value in speaking to them a plain language, with precision and absolute frankness. They have very little interest for people who bleed, about Phil Hellenism. That seems ridiculous to them. They are practical people, with plenty of common sense. The offer of Cyprus struck them as a sign of weakness in the Allies. The first serious defeat inflicted on the Bulgarians will be greeted with flags and illuminations in all the Greek towns. We must hasten their defeat by sending troops in ever greater numbers to Salonika.

I think I should reiterate with absolute frankness that it is not only Serbia that has to be defended in Macedonia, and Bulgaria, but Egypt. I am one of those who have keenly regretted the numerous errors, some of them avoidable, which have been made in the Dardanelles and the Chersonese. But I persist in believing that the idea of the expedition was a wise one. If in the Dardanelles and Bulgaria that we must bar the Turkish German routes to Syria and Egypt.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.30 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has weakened slightly and moved eastward. It is now central in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

The northern depression is now central to the east of Hokkaido.

The pressure gradient over Japan is still very steep.

Pressure has increased slightly along the south coast of China and over the Philippines.

The monsoon will moderate along the east coast of China and remain fresh over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N. winds, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. wind, strong, moderating.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lameo	The same as Hongkong and Lameo.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15TH DECEMBER A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wester.
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Namur	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Nakodate	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Koshi	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Cheloo	—	29.02	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	—	29.02	38	45	SW	4	b
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.27	28	98	WSW	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.28	40	98	WSW	2	b
Shanghai	—	30.18	54	98	WSW	3	b
Amoy	—	30.19	56	81	NNE	1	b
Swatow	—	30.11	56	88	N	1	b
Taihou	—	30.12	56	81	E	3	0
Taihou	—	30.02	51	—	—	—	—
Taihou	—	30.02	59	—	—	—	—
Koshu	—	29.97	56	—	NNE	7	b
Pescadore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	—	30.16	49	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	—	30.11	57	92	NNE	2	b
Gap Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	30.10	52	63	N	2	b
Wuchow	—	30.23	51	74	E	2	b
Haihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	30.12	59	98	WSW	2	b
Tourane	—	30.00	54	—	NW	6	bf
Cape St. James	—	29.82	73	—	W	2	0
Apurri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dagupan	—	29.75	76	56	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.79	76	96	—	—	—
Legaspi	—	29.78	76	96	WSW	0	—
Iloilo	—	29.78	76	94	NW	1	b
Samarang	—	29.75	73	98	—	—	—
Labuan	—	29.75	77	94	W	1	0

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1 BAROMETRES, reduced to sea level, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURES, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c clear, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w wet, x mist.

7 RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 15th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.06	30.17	30.10
Temperature	68	57	65
Humidity	50	62	47
Wind Direction	North	NNE	West
Force	2	2	2
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 14th, 68.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY via	NAMUR	16th Dec.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NOVARA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Collyer	16th Dec.	Freight and Passage
LONDON and BOMBAY via	NANKIN	2nd Dec.	Freight and Passage
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. G. Manley	2nd Dec.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORE and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. M. King	1st Jan.	Freight and Passage

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to —

E. V. D. PARR.

For Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 19th Dec. D'Night
HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 15th Dec. 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KUEICHOW"	On 21st Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 21st Dec. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 28th Dec. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1915.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 17th Dec. at Noon.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 21st Dec. at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 23rd Dec. at 2 P.M.

The s.s. "Haiching" for Amoy Passengers only.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 21st December.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	21st Dec.	On 21st Dec. 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	7th Jan.	On 12th Jan. 11 A.M.
EASTERN	30th Jan.	On 31st Jan. 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 23rd Feb. 11 A.M.

Fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are on board.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., AGENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUESDAY, 23rd Dec.
KIYO MARU	17,000—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—17 knots	About 31st Jan.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUESDAY, 25th Jan.
DAIREN MARU	6,000—14 knots	TUESDAY, 3rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUESDAY, 15th Feb.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,200—15 knots	SATURDAY, 8th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOL, ACTING AGENT, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 391.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SEANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	ATHOS	On 17th Dec. at 4 P.M.
(Without Transshipment)	POROS	On or about 30th Dec.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG	ATHOS	On 8th Jan.
SAIGON and PORTS	POROS	On 22nd Jan.
(Without Transshipment)		

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.

Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.

State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.

Return Tickets to Europe available 1 year.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA and TACOMA via MANILA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer "CANADA MARU" ... T. Suruga ... THURSDAY, 16th Dec. at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Pearls.

For BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, and COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON" MARU	T. Miyata	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec. at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAJO MARU"	Munkami	SUNDAY, 19th Dec. at 10 A.M.

For ANPING and TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WEDDAY, 22nd Dec. at 8 A.M.

For HAIPHONG via PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEJO MARU"	Imazumi	SATURDAY, 18th Dec. 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Pioneer Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Scott's Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI, MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c. THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Dec. 4	NAMUR	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	MOOLTAN	1916 Jan. 15	1916 Jan. 22
Dec. 18	NANRIN	Dec. 26	Dec. 30	MALOA	Jan. 29	Feb. 6
Jan. 2	NOVARA	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	ARABIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
Jan. 16	KASHMIE	Jan. 24	Jan. 28	KAB.MALA	Feb. 26	Mar. 4
Jan. 30	SARDINIA	Feb. 7	Feb. 11	KEYBER	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
Feb. 12	NAMUR	Feb. 20	Feb. 24	MEDINA	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Feb. 27	NANKIN	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
Mar. 12	NOVARA	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
Mar. 26	MALTA	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	MOOLTAN	May 6	May 13

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£74.	£68.	£58.	£48.	£111.	£102.
MARSEILLES	£74.	£68.	£58.	£48.	£111.	£102.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at LONDON
NELLORE	Jan. 17	Jan. 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 16
MONGARA	Jan. 31	Feb. 10	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 23	Mar. 30
NORE	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Apr. 10	Apr. 27
NAGOYA	April 10	April 20	April 26	May 2	June 1	June 9

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON: 1st Saloon £58 Single, £102 Return. 2nd Saloon £48 Single, £96 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES: 1st Saloon £54 Single, £108 Return. 2nd Saloon £44 Single, £88 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR, FOR SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 16th Dec. at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KASHIMA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 30th Dec. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec. at Noon.
	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 11th Jan. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALORE, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan. at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 15th Feb. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 18th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 16th Dec.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUWAMARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 16th Dec. at 10 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th Jan. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	FRIDAY, 24th Dec.

† Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single	Yen 800.	To Marseilles	1st Single	Yen 650.
"	2nd Single	" 400.	"	2nd Single	" 350.
"	3rd Single	" 200.	"	3rd Single	" 150.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	\$613.0			
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Return		\$27.10			
To Sydney, 1st Single		\$24.	To Melbourne, 1st Single		\$24.
1st Return		\$72.	1st Return		\$73.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return		\$150.	To Kobe, 1st Return		\$135.
2nd		\$90.	2nd		\$68.

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

MARSHALLS Nos. 22 and 194.

